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mediate business of the firm or individual contrac-ting.

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OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

Their Individual Views as to what Con-

Special to the New York Herald

Washingron, June 1.
The political views and opinions of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, which were published a few days ago, have attracted so much attention here and elsewhere that curiosity has been expressed to know what were the opinions of the remainder of the South Carolina delega-

remainder of the South Caronax descrition in Congress.
Senator Hampton has been absent in New York all the week; but his opinions are very well known; he holds that the army bill ought not to be allowed to fail, but that both the appropriation bills have to be pressed ourse and simple, ought to be passed, pure and simple, though if a majority of his party preferred, he would agree to pass a joint resolution continuing last year's appropriations until next February. He believes that the army ought to be supported and its supplies given, and that the session ought not to be prolonged.

VIEWS OF MR. EVINS. Of the South Carolina representatives

Of the South Carolina representatives Mr. Evins said to a reporter that his views, as already and recently published, had not changed. He is more convinced, if possible, than before of the propriety of passing the army bill and then adjourning. The issue is narrowed down to this point, that we have to vote supplies or abolish the army—that is the naked question now, and I prefer to vote the supplies. If the Northern Democrats desire to put themselves on the record as opposing the army appropriation bill they have only to vote against it. We are perfectly willing for them to do so, but we cannot afford to take any such steps as that or to be made responsible for such action. "I for one," said he, "am perfectly willing to take my share of the responsibility for voting the supplies. The proper plan, it seems to me, would be to take a vote on these questions and let each section and every man vote as they severally think they ought to vote." vote as they severally think they ought

WHAT MR. RICHARDSON THOUGHT. Mr. Richardson, being asked what he thought should be the course of the Democrats in reference to the appropriation bills, said: "I believe the issues between the two parties have been made as sharp and pointed as they can well be made. If the Northern Democrats cannot, carry the country of the issues. made. If the Northern Democrats cannot carry the country on the issues as they stand, they cannot carry it at all on any issue involving the use of troops and deputy United States marshals at the polls. The South has so far only followed the lead of the Northern Democracy, and she is satisfied with the result, so far as she is concerned. I am unwilling to be put in a wrong or false light before the country, as we would be were we to refuse to grant the necessary supplies to sustain the Government. We have done all that the Constitution and laws of the United States invests us with

and one to abolish the juror's test oath, and let the President pass on these, as he has already passed on the question of the use of troops at the polls. I think he will likely approve the latter and veto the former. This will but strengthen us he for the country." before the country."

Correspondent: "What about the

Democratic party backing down?"
Mr. Richardson: "I know that it is said by some that this course would be a back down. The Republicans taunt us with backing down, and they do it to keep us from pursuing the course I have indicated. But I do not regard it as a back down. I am not aware when or when the party have pledged themselves to do more than we have done. I know that individuals have asserted we would do more. I know that the press in some instances assumed and makes in some instances. instances assumed and perhaps asserted we would do more. I know that the Re-publicans have charged it upon us that publicans have charged it upon us that we intended to do more, but so far as I know the Democrats in the Forty-eixth Congress, neither in caucus or elsewhere, stand pledged to anything more than they have done. But if this could be called a back down I for one would back down a hundred times before I would once do anything to injure or endanger the security, the efficiency or the well-being of our government in any of its heardles?"

I only want you to give it—!"
"I cannot possibly to-day, sir; I'm WHAT MR. TILLMAN FAVORS. Mr. Tillman said: "I am unqualifiedly in favor of voting all the appropriation bills in good time before the 30th of June, when the fiscal year expires. But before voting those bills I would prefer to pass an income tax in order to make property bear its just share of the burdens of the Government, and not to permit mere consumption to have to bear it -you see we have so many—"
"I see, medam; don't fret yourself, but can I further trouble you for a pencil to write the address on the book?"
"Most certainly, sir," she said, throwing the door open, "walk in. I hope, sir, we will avenue my mistake." mit mere consumption to have to bear i all. It is a shame that Vanderbilt's carriage driver should have to pay as much tax as Vanderbilt himself; for the tobacco and whiskey and other articles his family consume pay quite as much or more than what his employer's family said he, huskily; "but the lady is anxious to get it, and no wonder; just see the engravings—only \$7. Shall I not add your name to the list?" consume. Before voting the appropris act defining with more precision the rel-ative jurisdictions of the State and Fed-eral courts. I believe such an act is ab-solutely necessary in order to restore the State and Federal Governments to their Tried to Murder bis Wife.

LeRoy Cortright, of Spencer, awoke his wife Friday morning and told her the Lord had commanded him to kill her. Mrs. Cortright had sufficient presence of mind to make no demur, but got permission to go down stairs and see her sick mother before being slaughtered, nimbly pursued by her husband. Assistance was procured and after a severe tussle, Mr. Cortright was secured and placed in durance. He had become suddenly insane from scrofulous catarrh, and is supposed to be incurable. Though we are certain that a faithful use of Dr. Price's Golden "'edical Discovery, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy would effect a speedy cure. For many years these remedies have been acknowledged as positive specifics for all scrofulous and catarrhal affections. proper equilibrium after their violent departure from the old landmarks, which was caused by passionate and ill-considered legislation during and since the war. I believe the President would veto both these measures, as he has done the other these measures, as he has done the other measures for restoring constitutional gorment passed by the present Congress, and is also likely to do for the silver bill for the relief of the people. I am in favor of all these measures, in order that the Democracy may have well crystallized issues to go before the people, and appeal to the National Labor and Greenback parties, and all other elements of opposition to the Republican party."

MR. AJKEN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Aiken said: "I do not believe the Federal Government has any right to in-terfere ... ith the elections. I think that is a State matter; but if they do inter-fere it should be through civil officers, and as Federal marshals and supervisors are civil officers, I would be willing to have that law continue rather these h have that law continue rather than obstruct the wheels of government by withholding the appropriations. When we pass the legislative bill we ought not to

Anderson

Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ever saw, unless the conservative agricultural element comes to the rescue of the

MR. O'CONNOR'S OPINIONS. Mr. O'Connor was asked: "Are you in

Mr. O'Connor: "After the issue made

THE WICKEDIST BOOK AGENT .- A

She was powerless; he got it.—Boston

Tried to Murder bis Wife.

County, Ga., who was born blind, and who, it is said, can instantly detect color by the touch. When a child she could

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879.

have lightened the labor of the Swiss mountaineer. They are sung by the muleteers of Spain, They cheer the Canadian fishermen. Their melody

Canadian fishermen. Their melody glides into the heart of the gondoliers of Venice. They are heard in the palace

At the close of this address, which it is

AN OLD ROMAN HOUSE.

Interesting Excavations on the Banks of

The ancient Roman house lately dis-

covered in making the excavations on the banks of the Tiber in the gardens of

other.

The frescoes on the walls have been

taken to the magazine of the Archeolgi-cal Commission in the convent of Saint Francesco Lomana, but they will soon be

their leisure. Professor Lanciani, in his lecture in

he University of Rome, last Wednesday

morning, discoursed on the antiquities in the bed and on the banks of the Ti-

per, and said he believed this house was formerly dedicated to the sale of wine.
All establishments of a similar kind were

the Tiber.

have the words marshal or supervisor in it. I have different views in regard to the army bill. I think the civil power should control this government, and that the military should be subservient to it. I do not see any reason why there should ever be soldiers at the polls, and I will not vote for the army bill on that account. Mr. Hayes says the soldiers will never be sent to the polls during his administration. Why, then, should he be willing to clog the wheels of government by refusing to sign a bill forbidding them to be sent to the polls at any time? Such a power ought not to be left to the mere personal caprice or pique of any executive. He has conceded every argument offered against the use of troops when he says that he will not use them, and if after such concession he sees fit to refuse to sign the bills we should refuse to grant him supplies. The fact is the Republican party have never seen soldiers at the

his origin to the land of Emmett and Moore.
Capt. B. F. McCabe, in an appropriate allusion to the event, introduced Col. James Armstrong, the orator of the day, who spoke as follows:
To-day in many lands the scattered but devoted children of dear Erin meet together to commemorate the centennial of Thomas Moore. to sign the bills we should refuse to grant him supplies. The fact is the Republican party have never seen soldiers at the polls in the light that we of the Democratic party have seen them, because when they were at the polls they were avowed friends of the Republican party. If the reverse was the case and a Democratic President were in power and were to send Democratic soldiers of his selection to overawe Republican voters we our poet and patriot. He was a dutiful son, and his generosity was fully commensurate with his means. Around the domestic circle his virtues shone preminent. The molten wealth, the lava of gold and gems of his poetry, have elicited the admiration of the world; but what is for more avening.

getter to commemorate the centennial of Thomas Moore.

Here on this bright, glad May day, beneath this summer splendor of foliage and sunshine, waving banners of green and gold—where the symbolic harp is seen, and where brave and true, fresh and pure hearts throb in unison with this event, and are thrilled with the gladdening memories it awakens we to send Democratic soldiers of his selec-tion to overawe Republicans voters we would find the Republicans crying out and kicking against such a dangerous proceeding. The fight is simply a par-tisan one, and I will never vote for a partisan measure when I think the re-verse is a Constitutional provision. In ten years more, at this rate, we will have in this country the prettiest empire you ever saw, unless the conservative agriculgladdening memories it awakens—we swell the great chorus which arises from countless thousands in recalling the genius and patriotism of Ireland's chosen Bard.

The very name of Tom Moore should engender thought and inspire sentiment. The rich sunshine of his song dispelled the mists from the smiling valleys, and made gladsome the sparkling streams of his native land, 2 which he devoted the depth, the tenterpress the heart said. favor of passing the army appropriation bill, pure and simple, before adjourn-ment?" Mr. O'Connor: "After the issue made by Congress with the Executive upon this measure—insisting that he should be prohibited from interfering with the free elections of the people and surrounding their polls with his troops—I do not see how the Democracy can entirely, back down and grant him supplies unconditionally without disaster. Far better that no such issue had ever been made in the first instance than to have allowed it to be made an issue between the powers of the executive and the legislative departments of the government, in which struggle the Congress should be forced to succumb. I do not think concession at this time can bode any good to the fortunes of the Democratic party, with whom rests to-day the preservation of our free institutions. My idea is that upon receiving the President's veto to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills the Democratic party ers of the executive and the legislative departments of the government, in which struggle the Congress should be forced to succumb. I do not think concession at this time can bode any good to the fortunes of the Democratic party, with whom rests to-day the preservation of our free institutions. My idea is that upon receiving the President's veto to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills the Democratic party in caucus should at once resolve to frame a separate bill providing for the repeal of the juror's test oath and a fairer method of drawing jurors. Also another bill,

"Rebellion' foul, dishonoring word,
Whose wrongful blight so oft has stained
The hollest cause that tongue or sword
Of mortal ever lost or gain'd.
How many a spirit, born to bless.
Hath sunk beneath that withering name,
Whom but a day's, an hour's success,
Had wafted to eternal fame."

before the country, as we would be were we to refuse to grant the necessary supplies to sustain the Covernment. We have done all that the Constitution and laws of the United States invests us with the power to do. To do more, or to attempt to do more, would lay the party open to the charge of being willing to injure or destroy one of the branches of the Government, to effect, in an irregular way, that which the Constitution seems to recognize as the right of the peeple, and only of the people, to do. I am, therefore, for leaving it to the people to say whether they will now enable the Democratic party to effect the abolition of the use of troops and United States marshals at elections. It is clearly now their time to act. We have exhausted our clearly defined constitutional remedies, and to do more is to invade the province of the people themselves. I think, therefore, we should not leave here without passing the appropriation bills pure and simple.

"I am inclined to think we should pass a separate bill abolishing the use of deputy United States marshals in elections, and not to polish the inverse of equal to the people to see the revision of the state of the people to say whether they will now enable the province of the people themselves. I think, therefore, we should not leave here without passing the appropriation bills pure and simple.

"I am inclined to think we should pass a separate bill abolishing the use of deputy United States marshals in elections, and not to polish the inverse test even the province of the people themselves. I think, therefore, the should pass a separate bill abolishing the use of deputy United States marshals in elections, and not the province of the people themselves. I think therefore, the province of the people themselves. I think therefore, the province of the people themselves. I think therefore, the province of the people themselves. I think therefore, the province of the people themselves. I think therefore, the province of the people themselves. I think therefore, the prov its refusal. After Congress has done all this, which is a very large concession considering the stand that hus been taken by the Democracy, I think it can without fear of the cry of revolution adjourn, no matter what may be the action of the President, and safely go to the people for their vindication. If the appropriation for the army is voted plain and simple it will be received as a complete back down of the Democracy throughout the country, and will intensify the aggressive spirit of the Republican party, which is hourly growing. The issues have been forced upon the present Congress by a former one, and they have to be considered in the light of the bearing they will have upon the existence of the Democratic party; for if by any mistake of conduct or policy this party should fail in the next campaign. seem as a voice wafted from the dear Island home, "Home, Sweet Home," whose grand and beautiful image is still fresh and green in memory. The moisfresh and green in memory. The mois-tened eye, the quivering lip, the silent

"Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious and free, First flow r of the earth, and first gem of the sea, I might hall thee with prouder, with happier brow, But, oh! could I love thee more deeply than now! "No, thy chains as they rankle, thy blood as it runs, But make thee more painfully dear to thy sons— Whose hearts, like the young of the desert-bird's

Drink love in each life-drop that flows from thy Moore was one of Emmett's early

friends and warm admirers. How ten-derly he speaks of the gifted young

conduct or policy this party should fail in the next campaign, the Presidency be secured to the Republicans and the House wrested from the Democracy, it will be a sad hour for the liberties of the "Oh! breathe not his name, let it sleep in the shade, Where sold and unhonor'd his relies are laid; Sad, silent, and dark, be the tears that we shed, As the night dow that falls on the grass o'er his head. "But the night dew that fails, though in silence i

weeps, shall brighten with verdure the grave where he clever fellow, an expert in the calling, rang the door bell, and soon the lady of the house was before him. Said he:

"Will you be kind enough to take this sleeps; And the tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls, shall long keep his memory green in our souls." How grandly he tells of the former

book and give it—?"

"I guess not to-day, sir," said she, closing the door.

"But, madam, you don't understand. "Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betray her;
When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from the proud invader;
When her Kings, with standard of green unfurled the Rest Branch Knights to danger;
Ere the Emerald gem of the Western world
Was set in the crown of a stranger." Washington Irving has furnished

"Why, my dear madam, the folks in the next house are away; won't you please hand it to them when they re-turn? It's a valuable work, and you will most felicitous and touching sketch of the ill-fated loves of Emmett and Sarah Curran, and Moore has embalmed it in save me many steps and also oblige the lady very much."
"Oh! certainly, sir; excuse—I thought immortal verse: "She is far from the land where her young her

sleeps, And lovers are round her sighing; But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps, For her heart in his grave is lying.

"He had lived for his love, for his country he died.

They were all that to life had entwined him.

Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried,

For long will his love stay behind him. you will excuse my mistake."
"I will, but I can't help feeling hurt," "Oh! make her a grave where the sunbeams rest,
Where they promise a glorious morrow;
They'll shine o'er her sleep, like a smile from the
West,
From her own loved Island of sorrow."

Fletcher, of Saltoun, said: "If a mar were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation." While Moore may have at times basked in the sunshine of Court favor and entertained gay and cul-tivated English circles with his charming

and sentimental lyrics, when he wrote of his country his language shot forth as lightning, as beautiful and as fatal. "It burned with its electric fire piercing as the pointed steel, or lambent as a ray of light." Where is the freeman who fails to admire the ringing, thrilling tones of "But 'lis past—and the' blazened in story, The name of our victor may be, Accursed is the march of that glory Which treads o'er the hearts of the free.

"Far dearer the grave or the prison, Illumed by one patriot name, Than the brophies of all who have risen On liberty's ruins to fame," One of Moore's melodies conveys the

lesson, and impresses it deeply, that we should have love for all who bear the

HAMPTON IN THE SENATE. Words of Peace from the Carolina States-

The Senate, by a vote of yeas 28 mays 19, took up the bill reported yesterday by Senator Bayard, from the judiciary committee, relating to juries and to the repeal of Sections 801, 820 and 821 of the Rayised Statutes.

glides into the heart of the gondoliers of Venice. They are heard in the palace of the prince as well as in the cabin of the peasant. The venerable and beloved Archbishop McHale, whom O'Connell aptly termed "the Lion of the fold of Judah," has translated many of them into Irish. My knonred friend, Father Croghan, informs me, (and he is excellent authority) that some of Moore's melodies in Irish fall upon the car as sweetly and soothingly as did the music of the harp of David to the troubled breast of Saul, while the martial airs resound as stirring and inspiring as the old rebel yell which he heard in Virginia, or the ringing battle shout of the famous "Connaught Rangers."

I cannot conclude these crude, imperfect and disjointed utterances without making brief allusion to the inner life of our poet and patriot. He was a dutiful son and his generacity was first and disjointed atterances without making brief allusion to the inner life of our poet and patriot. He was a dutiful son and his generacity was first and disjointed utterances without making brief allusion to the inner life of our poet and patriot. He was a dutiful repeal of Sections 801, 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes.

Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, after briefly supporting this bill, proceeded to speak upon the general political issues of the session. He could not claim to speak as the leader of his party, nor would he try to shield himself from the consequences of his actions behind any party. If the policy supported by him was revolutionary and treasonable, he was a revolutionist and traitor. But what policy is before congress worthy of such a charge?

he was a revolutionist and traitor. But what policy is before congress worthy of such a charge?

Continuing, Senator Hampton said: By no vote of mine will the appropriations necessary for the efficient maintenance of the army be refused. It is competent for Congress to declare under what limitations and conditions appropriations shall be made. The form in which this is done I regard immaterial. In my judgment it would have been best to adhere to the general form, but to secure unanimity I shall acquiesce in the decisions of the majority; but in no event can I consent to aid in disbanding the army or impairing its efficiency. It is the army of the South as well as of the North. It is the army of the whole country. In its history from the days of the Revolution I have some reason, by right of my birth and blood, to be proud. In the late civil contest on many bloody fields I tested its valor, and no word or act of mine shall depreciate its valor and lessen its usefulness: but because I so regard it no act of mine shall tend to degrade it. I will not so legislate that against its own honorable instincts and traditions it shall be an instrument of tyranny in the hands of any factious party, or any unscrupulous Executive who may desire it. Nor shall I assent, because of any difference of opinion between the minority and majority, to close the courts of justice or embarrass the life of the Government. The Constitution has provided means by which an appeal to the country can be had, and it is for the people to decide whether the Presidential veto has been wisely used to defeat the will of Congress, which represents the majority of the people.

Senator Hampton proceeded to say that he had no intention to embarrass the Administration, and, although he considered the provisions of the bill just, he regardized the difficult residing to the considered the provisions of the bill just, he regardized the difficult residing to the considered the provisions of the bill just, he elicited the admiration of the world; but what is far more precious, more worthy of commendation, grander, nobler, better, he was a fond, faithful and affectionate husband. His home was the seat of contentment and happiness. The very air of his dwelling was redolent of piety and love, and vocal with the soft and enchanting melody of "the bosom friend dearer than all." She was ever young and fair in his sight; her eyes to him were brighter than the stars of which he sung; her smile outrivalled the splendor of the Oriental sky. His household gods were more precious than the world's applause. Thomas Moore fills an honored niche in Fame's proud temple. His poems will continue to melt the heart with their warmth of coloring and their tender and impassioned sentiments as long as the tints of the flowers attract the eye, while the brilliancy of the stars enkindles the fancy, or the beauties of the landscape enrapture the vision. His memory will be cherished in every true Irish heart, and his melodies will cause every Irish heart to vibrate with lofty and generous emotions. May each succeeding anniversary find his admiring countrymen celebrating with enthusiasm the birthday of "The poet of all circles and the idol of his own."

At the close of this address, which it is

the Administration, and, although he considered the provisions of the bill just, he recognized the difficult position in which the Executive found himself. He which the Executive found himself. He said that his people remembered that in a critical period of their history, when any injudicious action would have been fatal, the President by a conscientious construction of his duty removed United States troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, and thus enabled the people to restore their local government to those who represented the popular will. For this wise and patriotic action he was grateful, and while it would be his duty to oppose the policy of which the President was the representative, that opposition would not be captious nor such as to drive the President into coalition with those who would madly trample on the

At the close of this address, which it is needless to say was delivered in a most eloquent and impressive style, and which was frequently interrupted with rounds of hearty applause, the Rev. C. J. Croghan called the attention of the audience to the fact that there was on the stage a gentleman who was born in the same county and on the same day of the year with Tom Moore, and who was personally acquainted with the great poet. He alluded to Mr. George Addison, who was thereupon called upon by the crowd, and who responded briefly, giving some of his recollections of Moore.

This ended the ceremonies, and left the crowd at leisure to stroll around the Parland see the sights. The day's programme was carried out without a single mishap, and to the entire satisfaction of all who were fortunate enough to be present. those who would madly trample on the rights of the people in their struggle to

was denounced for wishing to restrict Federal use of the troops, but men high in the Republican party, whose words he quoted, had also pointed out and de-nounced the danger and abuses of such use. It was not the immediate action of the army that he feared, but the ultimate Palazzo Farnesina is even more interest-ing than was at first supposed. I had arranged to visit the excavations with effect of its misuse, and he would oppose any legislation giving the General Government power to interfere in any way with elections. Better have turbulence at Italy, but an unexpected rise in the Tiber having covered the mosaic pavements, and the rare paintings on the walls having airead, been removed, I am obliged to accept the description of anin one or two great cities than military despotism in the whole country. It has been complained that Confederate officers were sent here as legislators. Nearly every man in the South bore arms, and she could hardly be blamed for trusting her interests in peace to those who risked their lives and fortunes for her in war. He thought that if the North had hon-He thought that if the North had honored in like manner those who fought her battles, the legislation of the country would not be embittered by the revival of sectional hate. If the North was sincere in inviting the Southern States to return to the Union, she should be glad they sent their best and most honored men to represent them. The South had no apology to make for the past, and to recall that past now is not in the interest of that harmony for which the whole country longs. The South asks to have stricken from the statute books laws which are the product of distrust as much as were the armies and Roman college. Those persons who have not seen them in their original position will there be able to examine them at and it may be that this was one of many houses in that part of the city where the delights of Bacchus were enjoyed by the Romans. The archæologists say that no discovery of equal importance has been made for centuries in Rome.

The walls, first covered with a thick conting of powdered resulting of powdered trust as much as were the armics and navies. If you asked us, said he, to come back as States, treat us as States, Join hands with us to establish National liberty as understood by our fathers.

Senator Hampton's address aroused frequent applause in the galleries. THE SPEECH OF SENATOR BAYARD.

coating of powdered marble, are ornamented with exquisite paintings in a perfect state of preservation. They were evidently made in that period of Rome at the end of the republic, or the begin-Senator Bayard then spoke at length in support of the bill. He condemned the action of the President in criticising, painting was in the greatest perfection.
One of these pictures is an exquisite representation of Bacchus as a child. Near as he had done in his veto message, the methods and practices of Congress, and said it was not incumbent upon the President to interest himself in parliahis are two imitations of the ancient mentary reforms. He then referred to the Federal jury laws, explained their style, a. d there are also two musicians playing the cithara. This is an instru-ment resembling the modern guitar in working, and pointed out the absurdity of allowing ex-Confederates to hold the highest office under the government and at the same time excluding them from the jury box. The present bill, he said, form as well as in name. An antique bas-relief in the hospital of San Giovanni, in Laterano, also represents this ancient instrument with cords and frets like the guitar. The cords, however, are was framed to secure perfect impartiality in the formation of juries to try political longer and the space for the frets smaller, while the player held the thick part of the instrument in the curve of his arm.

The Egyptians also used this instrument, cases, where such impartiality is of the greatest importance. He said that the greatest importance. He said that the veto power was given to the President to prevent the passage of bad bills through inadvertence or design. Such was not the case with the present bills. They represent the sober second thought of the American people, and the people will finally be called to pass judgment upon the issues now raised. In the meantime the first duty of the majority is to supply everything needed for the and the picture of a man playing upon it But this new representation of the cithara has a value which none of those iscovered previously possess. Over each discovered previously possess. Over each chord or the instrument are seen certain letters of signs, which are believed to be notes, and if the learned men of the city succeed in reading them we may be able to hear a melody composed 2,000 years ago, and sung by the merry followers of Bacchus on the shores of the Tiber. It is very probable that in continuing the excavations other rooms will be discovered. is to supply everything needed for the support of the government, but our duty is not to be taught us by a harrassing, obstructive Executive. It is an obligation service of the supplementary to be supplemen ago, and sung by the merry followers of Bacchus on the shores of the Tiber. It is very probable that in continuing the excavations other rooms will be discovered. Those already found indicate the usual form of an ancient Roman house, which consisted of an interior court, called a peristyle, which was open to the sky, surrounded by columns, and to which the rooms inhabited by the family had access. The bases of three columns are seen here, and beyond these is a corridor 100 feet long and 18 wide. The room where the paintings were found is on the right of this passage.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Senator Expand the say virtue of our oaths. Senator Bayard then said that the effort to misrepresent the Democratic party by asserting that it intended to cripple the government would be futile. He would not belong to a party adopting such a course. "But," he asked, "shall it be said that a man accidentally and wrongfully vested with the enormous powers which have accumulated around the Executive office, succeeded in placing this great party with all its patriotic objects and interests in a position of suspicion and doubt before their fellow countrymen? It will require two to

A NEGRO JUROR AMENDMENT REJECTED. Senator Edmunds then moved to amend the pending bill by the addition of a clause prohibiting the exclusion from jury service in any State or Federal court

jury service in any State or Federal court of any duly qualified person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. This led to a half humorous coiloquy between Senators Hill, of Georgia, and Conkling, of New York, and a short speech by the latter.

Senator Thurman remarked that the gentleman (Conkling) had perhaps read of a celebrated English statesman, who said he acquired eloquence by speaking every day and on every subject for the first years of his career, and was imitating the latter's example.

After debate the amendment was rejected. Several other amendments were

jected. Several other amendments were proposed and discussed in a desultory manner, and the Senate adjourned without action on the bill.

The Ohio Nominations.

Columbus, Ohio, June 4.

The Democratic State Convention organized here to-day by the election of Saml. F. Hurd, of Cincinnati, as permanent chairman. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield; Lieutenant Governor, A. V. Rice, of Putnam; Treasurer, Anthony Howells, of Stark; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Gilmore, of Preble; Attorney General, Mr. Spillars, of Allen.

Proble; Attorney General, Mr. Spillars, of Allen.

The platform adopted demands a fair election without the interference of the military power. It says that the laws enacted by Congress which, under the pretence of regulating Congressional elections, interfere with the election of State officers and overthrow the laws of States gaverning the choice of a state. State officers and overthrow the laws of States governing the choice of such officers, are unconstitutional and ought to be repealed. It demands a change in the Federal jury laws, so that juries cannot be packed and controlled by the government for despotic and partisan purposes as heretofore. It charges that the action of the President and the Republican minority in Congress in refusing to allow of the President and the Republican minority in Congress in refusing to allow all supplies to be voted unless the majority would consent to the use of troops at the polls is sensational and unjust. It says that the executive has shown a spirit of faction and devotion to party success instead of to the welfare of the country, and that he deserves the condemnation of the whole American people. It asserts that President Hayes by interdemnation of the whole American people. It asserts that President Hayes by interposing the veto to defeat constitutional and well-considered legislation has disregarded the intentions of the framers of the Constitution and the wishes and welfare of the people, and that it is the sense of the Democracy of Ohio that not a dollar should be appropriated by Congress to pay soldiers, marshals or supervisors to interfere with elections.

The financial plank of the platform

The financial plank of the platform reaffirms the principles heretofore advocated by the party in Ohio, favors the abolition of the present national banking system, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, and declares that the demonetization of silver was a monstrous fraud on the people, and that it should be restored to its place on an equality with gold.

The platform adopted favors the distribution of civil and political rights without favoritism on account of birth, without favoritism on account of birth, color, creed or financial condition. It demands the issue by Government of an ample volume of legal tender currency to meet the business wants of the country. It charges the present suffering and financial distress upon the old political parties, and denoances all reference to the late civil war as revolutionary. It calls for the abolition of the national banking system, the substitution of a graduated income tax for the internal revenue laws, and the calling in and pay-ment of all United States bonds in legal tender notes. A minority report was also submitted by the committee on the platform, and led to a bitter and excited

"THE WOODS IS FULL OF 'EM."—
This expression is in frequent use in this State, both in conversation and composition, and yet its origin is probably known only to one in a thousand of those who use it. A gentleman who claims to know gave a reporter the following as the manner in which it was first used:

In the neighborhood of Washington, Wayne County, lived a well known character named Bill Dean. He was what is generally termed a "smart Aleck," always endeavoring to perpetrate a joke at somebody's expense. One day, while riding to Richmoud, every foot of which he knew, he espied an old gentleman named Cheezum, accountered for a hunt, earnestly looking up a tree. Approaching him Dean asked:

"Can you tell me the way to Rich-"THE WOODS IS FULL OF 'EM.'

"Can you tell me the way to Rich-"There was two of 'em run up this tree," was the response of the old gentleman, who was somewhat deaf.
"I didn't ask you anything about squir-

rels. How far is it to Richmond?"
"One of 'em just went in that hole; didn't you see him?" the old man said out of patience, Dean yelled out:
"You must be a d—d old fool!"
"Yes," Cheezum responded, still gazing upward, "the woods is full of 'em."—Indianapolis News.

- A beautiful young wife on the North side has expended much ingenui-ty in devising a scheme to keep her hus-band at home nights, and it proves very effectual. She flatters her liege

lesson, and impresses it deeply, that we should have love for all who bear the name of Irishman:

"Eria, thy silent tear never shall cease; Eria, thy singuid smile ne'er shall increase, Till, like the rainbow's light, Tara's Halls."

"Eria, thy silent tear never shall cease; Eria, thy singuid smile ne'er shall increase, The Difference.—Dr. Price's Extracts of Venilla is made from the true make that issue. It would be a false, dishonest and untruthful attempt to shall be supplied with everything needful for the vigorous and just exercise of the housekeeper to see that the food provides is but an imitation, made from the tonqua, or snuff bean. Dr. Price's Extract of vanilla has the fine, delicate flavor of the fruit.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Dr. Price's Extracts of Venilla is made from the true make that issue. It would be a false, dishonest and untruthful attempt to shall be supplied with everything needful for the vigorous and just exercise of jurious to health. Among the articles that are not inqua, or snuff bean. Dr. Price's Extract of vanilla has the fine, delicate flavor of the fruit.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Dr. Price's Extracts of Venilia is made from the true of vanilla in the market is but an imitation, made from the tonqua, or snuff bean. Dr. Price's Extract of vanilla has the fine, delicate flavor of the full of the vigorous and just exercise of core that the food provided is made from articles that are not injurious to health. Among the articles which are perfectly pure and wholesome, is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Yeader. Vanilla has the fine, delicate flavor of the full of the vigorous and just exercise of core of the housekeeper to see that the food provided is made from articles that are not injurious to health. Among the articles which are not injurious to health. Among the articles which are not injurious to health. Among the articles which are not injurious to health. Among the articles which are not injurious to health. Among the articles which are not injurious to health. Among the articles hat are not injurio

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Anderson, S. C.

THE RESULT OF THE CAUCUS. Three Distinct Bills to be Offered by the Majority.

VOL. XIV--NO. 48.

WASHINGTON, June 3.
The Democratic members of the House
and Senate held a joint caucus this afterand senate leid a joint caucus this after-noon, to receive the report of the joint advisory committee in regard to the ap-propriation bills. After several hours' deliberation, the following programme

was agreed upon:

The House committee on appropriations will immediately prepare for introduction three bills, as follows: The army appropriation bill vetoed by the President with the following new section in place of the section upon which the veto was based.

was based:

"Section 6. That no money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any part of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

The bill extending the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act of

ecutive and judicial appropriation act of June 19, 1878, for one year from the 30th instant, for the same sums and purposes therein specified. This bill will contain June 19, 1878, for one year from the 30th instant, for the same sums and purposes therein specified. This bill will contain no general legislation, except that portion of the recently vetoed bill, known as the McMahon amendment, providing for the repeal of certain laws regulating payment of pensions. Last year's bill, which it is thus proposed to re-enact, provided for the salaries of all United States judges, district attorneys and United States judges, district attorneys and United States marshals, but made no appropriation for "judicial expenses," which, however, were subsequently provided for in the sundry civil appropriation bill. Hence it was agreed that the committee on appropriations shall report a bill making appropriations in detail for all estimated judicial expenses except the per diem of supervisors and deputy marshals of elections, and containing also the clause agreed upon last Saturday that no officer shall be appointed and no obligation incurred for any purpose not specifically appropriated for by Congress. This supplemental appropriation bill is also to embody those sections in the vetoed appropriation bill which provide for amendments of the law respecting the method of drawing juries, and for the total abolition of the jurors' test oath. The bill will also provide that no money therein appropriated shall be used for fees, salaries, compensation or expenses of any person appointed under Title 26, Revised Statutes, which comprises the Federal election laws; also that no liability shall be incurred for any object for which a specific appropriation shall not be made by Congress.

The appropriations committee will meet to-morrow to prepare measures in accordance with the programme above outlined. The proceedings of the caucus were unexpectedly harmonious, there being no material difference of opinion except regarding the army bill, and the advisory committee's recommendation as to that was opposed by only a few members of the House, while the senators present were unanimous in sustaining the enti

that it should be restored to its place on an equality with gold.

An additional resolution requesting the Democratic members of Congress not to vote for the army appropriation bill until provision be made to keep the army from influencing or intimidating the people at the polls, was submitted by Frank Hurd in behalf of the minority of the committee on resolutions, but was defeated by a heavy vote.

THE GREENBACK NOMINATIONS.

The State Greenback Convention met here to-day, with about five hundred delegates present. S. F. Carey was made permanent chairman, and the following ticket nominated: Gor Governor, Gen. A. Sanders Piatt, of Logan County; for Lieutenant Governor, Hugo Prior, of Stark County.

The platform adopted favors the disc opposing the will of the people, and thereby given the Democracy the benefit of the issues thus raised. Congress could now exercise its constitutional right to designate the purposes for which money appropriated shall be used. Referring to the proposed omission of an appropriation for supervisors and deputy marshals, Mr. Thurman said:

"Does any one believe that the Presi

"Does any one believe that the President will attempt to coerce us? Yet this would be the attitude he would as-sume should he refuse to approve a bill appropriating money for various specified objects on the ground that it did not con-tain an appropriation for some other

Speeches were also made by Representatives Blackburn and Clymer and Gen. Johnston, who favored making the army bill more stringent, so as absolutely to prohibit the use of troops at the polls. Senator Baya: d supported the recommendations of the advisory committee, and deprecated framing measures in such terms as to elicit new vetoes, as well as the idea of adjourning without providing supplies for the support of the govern-

supplies for the support of the govern-

Representative Stephens, of Georgia, said that the report of the committee met his approval, and recommended its

— Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, ex-Representative in Congress from Illinois, and a brother of Col. Robert Ingersoll, died at Washington early Saturday morning, of apoplexy. He was in his usual good health on Friday evening. Mr. Ingersoll was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1831, and went to Illinois in 1843. Ha studied law and was elected to the Illinois Legislature. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress to fill the unex pired term of Owen Lovejoy, and was re-elected to the Thirty-rinth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, serving the most of the time as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

— The burglar Slevins, in the course

- The burglar Slevins, in the course — The burglar Slevins, in the course of his disclosures and confessions in regard to the Manhattan (New York) Bank robbery, told the police captain to whom he confessed that when the bank authorities applied to Congress to have the stolen bonds cancelled and re-issued to the bank, the burgiars raised a "pool," taxing each man \$600, in order to fee a laking each man \$600, in order to fee a lobbyist to have the action of Congress obstructed and delayed, so that they might dispose of their bonds, which the passage of the act would have rendered worthless. There was delay in the passage of the bill, and now the New York papers are any surveys to know when the papers are anxious to know whom this

— The last story told of Prince Bismarck is marked with his usual condensed and caustic humor. Prince Battenberg, the newly-elected ruler of Bulgaria, paid a visit to the chancellor of the German Empire, and asked his advice about accepting the post offered him. "Take it by all means," said the chancellor; "it will always be a pleasant souvenir."

FRANCIS MARION.

A Beautiful Word Portrait of the Great Revolutionary Hero.

The following sketch of Gen. Marion. delivered some time ago before the Marion Artillery by J. P. K. Bryan, Esq., one of the most talented young men of Charleston, is so eloquent and polished in its composition as to afford pleasure at any time, and therefore we publish it be-

Captain and Gentlemen of the Marion Artillery: It is with a grateful sense of your kindness and the honor done me that I rise to respond to the sentiment that for you is enwrapped in "The memory of Francis Marion," that great citizen soldier of the State, one of the noble workers of the Revolutionary struggle whose persent in the noble workers of the Revolu-tionary struggle, whose name is the com-mon heritage of his countrymen." That name you have enshrined here; to that memory you have set up an altar of con-tinual remembrance, and invoked it as the inspiration of your civic and martial

life.

It is well for me that that namespeaks always for itself, that it needs no interpreter, that its spell is as subtle as it is universal, living in tradition and romance and poetry, where it has eluded the slower grasp of sober history. The memories, gentlemen, that cluster round it recall some of the noblest feeling and highest living that has illustrated the majesty of manhood and ennobled the dignity of human nature. It recalls the self-sacrifice and heroism of the Huguenots—those grand exiles for conscience—the force and fervor of their creed, their deathless love of liberty and virtue. It recalls a strong character, high sentiments, simple and noble manners, the flower and fruit of noble mind. It recalls right thinking and plain living, personal honor, undaunted courage and whole-souled devotion to the common weal. It recalls a military insight that was resulted. and plain living, personal honor, undaunted courage and whole-souled devotion to the common weal. It recalls a military insight that was genius, and a martial fire that was inspiration. It recalls all the dangers and daring of partisan warfare on which hung the destiny of an oppressed people, and the cause of civil liberty in the modern world. It recalls the historic fame of Fort Sullivan, our own Fort Moultrie, on yonder sea-girt island—Eutaw, Savannah, and the nameless and countless battles in the forest-fortress, where, with a handful of faithful followers, he baffled or dispersed the armies sent to destroy him, and kepi alive the fire of patriotism in a State that was well-nigh overwhelmed in despair. On the very threshold of our life as a people there is set up a great historical picture that must ever stir the heart, exalt and inspire the mind of all the children of this Niobe of States, whom we call Mother. When Charleston was taken and Moultrie was a prisoner of war, and his companions in arms were his fellow-captives, and Sumter, sick and wounded had retired from the field, and Gates defeated and broken, and the State garrisoned from seaboard to mountains by the had retired from the field, and Gates defeated and broken, and the State garrisoned from scaboard to mountains by the foe, and her Governor was in a sister Colony pleading with his eloquence for aid for a stricken people, Marion alone led the forlorn hope, led it heroically and cheerfully, in the face of almost certain ruin, with the quenchless hope and dauntless courage of a prophet.

These are the memories that make a people great. These are the memories—familiar but immortal—that make this land, even in its ruin and desolation.

land, even in its ruin and desolation, a land of hope. These are the memories which, as a people, we cannot forget, which in late years, amid the peril of war and the storner hardships of peace, have made us men.
Your distinguished commander has this

evening portrayed the place and power of the citizen soldier in a free country. There is, in the annals of our State, no higher type of these guardians of popular right and national stability than Francis Marion. The patriot whose gentus and courage revived the despairing cause and bore up the faltering spirit of his countrymen, was a plain citizen, a planter of Santee. He had, like Washington, only an elementary education. He had no training of the schools, no technical knowledge of military science, no lore of books, no experience of travel. But he had the faculties and instincts of a strong, simple nature. He knew men. He simple nature. He knew men. He knew the human heart as he knew the stars of heaven and the trackless forest. And not only did he know, but he loved his fellow-man, and the welfare of his fellow-citizen. And more than all he fellow-citizen. And more than all he loved liberty, not as an empty name, a glorious lie to fool the crowd, but as the priceless boon of freemen, the inalienable right of humanity, possible of realization, and which, as a divine spirit of life and light and blessing would, if worshipped and invoked, descend and dwell with men. It was native wisdom, the simple virtues of head and heart, the manly instincts of courage and honesty. simple virtues of head and heart, the manly instincts of courage and honesty, the fearless energy of thought and foling, all transfused with the glow of patriotism, that made this citizen-soldier and chieftain great. The heartfelt tribute of his comrade in arms, Col. Lee, was: "Beloved by his friends and respected by his enemies, he exhibited a luminous example of the beneficial effects to be produced by an individual, who, with only small means at his command, possessed a virtuous heart, a strong head, and a mind devoted to the common good." Such, gentlemen, is the man, the citizen soldier, chieftain, patriot and hero, whose name and memory it is our common privname and memory it is our common privilege as his fellow-countrymen to cherish and to guard, your peculiar privilege as members of the Marion Artillery to exalt in your emulation of an illustrious ex-

— In one of his speeches at the Queen's College celebration at Kingston the other day, the Marquis of Lorne said: "The only serious want I detect in your organization is that there is no provision here for a Celtic chair, for the teaching of the Gealie language. I am sure that of the Gaelic language. I am sure that in this opinion all our Irish friends will join, for what is a Highlander but an Irishman? What is he but a Danish rishman, speaking a language which I am sure would be pronounced by the masters to be a mutilated form of the old Irish language." The college has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon the Marouis

Marquis. — It appears, from the annual report of the New York Cotton Exchange, that 371 per cent. of the annual report of the were of a purely speculative character.

— John Augustus Rogers, the Ken
tucky temperance lecturer, has committed suicide after six weeks of uninter-

upted intoxication.

— It is believed that the war between Great Britain and Afghanistan is virtually ended. Negotiations for peace are

gling going on in the dry goods line between the States and Canada. — Judge Springer, of Bodega, Cal., committed suicide on the 17th by shooting himself in the head.

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gation. Use Dr. Bull's Baiting for this purpose. Price 25 cts.